

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXXIII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

NO. 28

Tom Reed Elects Officers

Stockholders of Big Gold Company Meet in Kingman and Re-elect Old Directorate.

Correspondent Sees Prosperity For Whole Tom Reed-Gold-road Mining District

[BY W. P. DEWOLFE.]

OATMAN, ARIZ., April 30, 1915.

Nearly the entire outstanding capitalization of 909,555 shares was represented either in person or by proxy at the annual meeting of the Tom Reed Gold Mines Company, held in Kingman, Arizona, April 26th. The entire board of directors was in attendance and at the conclusion of business motored to this camp and made an inspection of the Tom Reed mine. They found the physical conditions below and above ground even more satisfactory than at the close of the previous fiscal year on April 1, 1914, which in turn marked an improvement over the fiscal year ending April 1, 1913.

Pending the settlement for bullion shipped during the latter part of April, Superintendent Jones has not submitted his report for the fiscal year that closed on April 1, 1915. Although tabulated figures are not as yet available I am authorized to state that the gross production for the year was in excess of 1,000,000\$. Dividends for the year totaled 66 cents on the outstanding shares. The usual high extraction was maintained at the mill and cyanide plant, the average for the year being 97.05 per cent.

LARGE ORE RESERVES.

The company enters upon the present fiscal year with more ore in sight than ever before and with more development work ahead than at any time previously. The ore shoot recently encountered in the drift west on the 1075-foot level is broadening and is maintaining its high values as development work progresses. It presents unmistakable indications of being in the zone of permanent gold enrichment. When first encountered in the crosscut sent out from the footwall this ore body was practically free of moisture, although on the upper levels the inflow of water necessitates constant pumping. Mr. Jones informs me that the water is now seeping in on the lower level and that he anticipates tapping it in volume when the crosscut reaches the hanging wall of the ledge.

At the Tom Reed annual meeting the old board of directors were re-elected as follows: Charles Grimes, Charles Mushrush, W. C. Mason, Ed. R. Braloy, John Sprague, N. P. Moordyke and W. J. Lawrence. The first work in May the directors will meet and elect company officers for the current fiscal year. It is stated the personnel of the latter will remain unchanged, as follows:

Charles Grimes, president; Charles Mushrush, vice president; W. J. Lawrence, secretary; N. P. Moordyke, assistant secretary; Charles Grimes, treasurer; John Sprague, assistant treasurer; S. S. Jones, superintendent; and Bert Luncford, assistant superintendent.

Groups Optioned.

H. K. Wheeler and associates of Los Angeles, have optioned the Lazy Boy group of 5 claims for 50,000\$. The acreage is located between the Iowa and Paragon groups and is considered one of the most promising prospects in the south end of the district. Development consists of two shafts, each 65 feet deep, with crosscuts showing 10 feet of ore that assays as high as 10.00\$ per ton.

The Esperanza group of 8 claims has been optioned by Joe Krauss to John F. Withers and associates for 130,000\$. The largest ledge in the district passes along the length of five of these claims. Two tunnels, each 100 feet long, have been driven into the ledge. Each shows a 10-foot face of ore that samples from 1.50\$ to 5.00\$ gold per ton.

PITTSBURG DEVELOPMENT.

Modern machinery and man's ingenuity have won the fight with the flow of water which for thirty days threatened to inundate the Pittsburg mine. During that period it required the constant use of pump and bailer to cope with the flood tapped when the ledge was entered on the 300-foot level. When the miners were enabled to return to the face of the crosscut, however, they found it filled with ore similar to that showing in the Tom Reed mine. The drive has now been extended to the footwall of the ledge as a preliminary to drifting 300 feet to the east and west on the vein.

Where opened on the 100-foot level the ore-body is 42 feet wide. A drift west along the hanging wall for a distance of 60 feet disclosed values ranging from 1.00\$ to 7.50\$ per ton; and a cut of 18 feet into the hanging wall disclosed sulphides and nominal values in gold. The drift east for 60 feet met with similar conditions and revealed the same shattered formation that prevails to the west of the shaft. On the 200-foot level 180 feet of drifting to the west failed to show any appreciable change from the conditions on the level above. A raise into the hanging wall was likewise barren of results.

VALUE OF SHOWING.

The shaft was then sunk to a depth of 300 feet and the ledge again crosscut, disclosing ore in place and tapping a heavy flow of water. It is probable the drifts east and west along its strike will encounter profitable ore shoots, although it is not unlikely that at least 100 feet additional depth will be necessary before ore in any appreciable tonnage will be found. The significance of the showing on the 300-foot level, aside from its importance to the Pittsburg company, is that it demonstrates the presence of the well mineralized Tom Reed and United Eastern ore zone at a point 3500 feet northwest of the Tom Reed estate.

The crosscut on the 565-foot level in the United Eastern mine is being driven to contact with the ore shoot opened on the levels above as rapidly as jack hammers and giant powder can break the rock. This recent addition to the proven mines of the Tom Reed-Gold Road District seems destined to become the greatest gold mine in the Southwest. Forty feet of pay milling ore is showing on the 460-foot level, 23 feet of it breaking to an average of 71.00\$ gold per ton. Frank Keith and Seeley Mudd, well known and successful mining engineers, are prominently identified with United Eastern affairs. There is estimated to be 1,500,000\$ worth of ore above the 460-foot level in the mine.

A 50-horse power hoist and engine (distillate) and a 300-cubic foot compressor have been ordered for the United Western mine, adjoining the United Eastern on the northwest. Pending its arrival and installation a 6-horse power hoist has been rented for development purposes. The company has a substantial treasury fund and will sink to a depth of 400 feet before crosscutting to the extension of the United Eastern ore body.

Editor Visits Arizona Goldfields

Finds Stories of Wonderful Wealth-Producing Mines and Vast Area to be Fact

Greatest Extent of Mineralized Territory in State is San Francisco District

Last Sunday Anson H. Smith, editor of the MOHAVE COUNTY MINER, went over into the Oatman field to see for himself what caused the big noise among mining men the past several months. And he found the camp just as represented, the miner bubbling over with enthusiasm and the mine owners wearing a satisfied smile.

Oatman is about 28 miles to the southwest of Kingman, in the south end of the Blue Ridge mountains. To the north of the camp is Mt. McNutt, one of the highest peaks in the range, while to the south is Boundary Cone, one of the most prominent landmarks of the whole range, to the west is the rolling mesa decline to the valley of the Colorado, and to the east is the crest of the high volcanic range. The camp is ideally situated, giving view to mountain and valley, the murky Colorado river flowing far afield to the west and the craggy ridges picturesquely surrounding the town on three sides. The purple hills are now dotting up with houses and tents, where before was only the ever varying landscape.

While the Oatman camp is new it still is old. In the early sixties soldiers of the First California volunteers ventured into that country and located a number of the now prominent mining properties. One of the first was the Moss, on Silver Creek, and the Leland and Mitchell, west of the present town of Oatman. The Moss was famous for its immensely rich ores of gold. Its quartz was of that beautiful rose color that was so much sought after by the jewelers in the early days for the making of fobs and watch chains, the quartz being heavy with virgin gold. But in those days it was impossible to work low grade ores and one by one the big veins were allowed to lapse to the government. In the year 1901 Eli Hilty and others went into the district and discovered the Tom B. Reed and Ben Harrison claims, which just now form the nucleus for one of the greatest gold districts in the world. In the scramble for new property the old claims have been forgotten, but it is evident that these old properties are to make good when the miner comes fully to understand the nature of the ore deposits of the camp.

The district, while being at first organized to take in only ten miles in length of the range has been extended to run from Franconia, on the south, to the neighborhood of Burns ranch on the north, a distance of approximately 20 miles. In that area there are many large veins of good grade milling ore, as well as a variety of small ones that carry very high values in gold. In and around the Oatman country is the greatest network of veins, the whole country being interlocked with veins, all carrying mineral.

The one great necessity of the district is low power costs, that is, power at not to exceed 8\$ per hp. month, and also a larger water supply. While the Tom Reed and several of the other working mines have a considerable supply, water for domestic purposes has to be brought in from nearby springs. Undoubtedly water will be found close to the camp, not in veins, but along bedding planes or the channels from the mountains to the lower or valley levels.

While at Oatman we visited the Black Range property of D. B. Wright, south of the Boundary Cone, in company of M. H. Force. This is one of the larger of the veins in that district and has the appearance of being a win-

ner under right development. Mr. Wright has located about a mile in length of the vein and has also secured several other likely locations along the side of the big outcrop. He has sunk two shafts to depths of 150 and 115 feet, drifting and crosscutting from the bottom of each. He has also crosscut the vein in several places along the surface and sunk superficial holes along the length of the located outcrop. At one point the swell in the vein shows approximately 75 feet in width, and in this free gold shows in places. No systematic sampling of the vein has been done, but we have been assured that all assays taken were at random and all ran high in milling averages. The vein is identical with the Gold Road, the same character of vein filling being present, although the country is the older andesite. The fact that it occurs in the older material indicates permanency of the values, there are other things that go to confirm the theory of the great possibilities of the property and that is the persistency of the vein, values appearing along the whole outcrop for at least six miles. It is really one of the most inviting propositions we have seen in the districts. Mr. Wright is said to have spent many thousands of dollars in the development of the property, but the rock was extremely hard and hand work had been resorted to when machine work would have brought quicker and cheaper results. To operate the property successfully a large plant will have to be installed and a considerable expense incurred, but the property will justify any expense that may be placed upon it. We were given to understand at Oatman that a number of the mining men, miners and business men of the camp were forming a pool to finance the property and equip it with the necessary plant and drive shafts to depths of 500 or 600 feet. The people could not have selected a better property and we hope the plan will be worked out.

On the Carter Gold several miners are at work on the 225 level driving to the ore shoot discovered in the workings above. When this has been accomplished a compressor plant will be put on the property and the work of sinking another lift of 100 feet will be undertaken. The Carter was incorporated by the late James F. Carter, who had found some very rich ore in the property at the place where the shaft was sunk. Afterward a nice body of ore running about 30\$ per ton in gold was opened, but at the lower level this body had not been entered at the time of Mr. Carter's death, and had laid idle until John L. Munds took up the proposition and proceeded with its development. The Carter lies to the west of the Tom Reed but a short distance and is in a most desirable locality.

On the Gold Cliff property, lying to the west of the Tom Reed, a few men are now at work preparing for later contemplated operations on an extensive scale. This property has been incorporated by S. E. Barron.

On the south end of the Tom Reed vein is the Telluride mines, now being operated by the Telluride Mines company, with Pete McDonald as a superintendent. This is an exceptionally fine milling proposition and the management is doing good consistent development.

Over in the country to the northwest of the Tom Reed Ed. Carter and Fred Fox have development operations successfully under way. They recently incorporated the Ivanho Mining company, in which nearly all the miners of the camp invested. A hoister has been placed on the property and is ready to

go into commission. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 25 feet in very rich gold ore. As soon as the big compressor is put in sinking will be rushed to the 300 level. This property is identical with the old Midnight, from which the O. A. Turner people, some years ago, are said to have taken 60-000\$ above the 200 level. While we did not go over to the property we are informed by reliable miners that this is one of the very rich showings of the camp. The way the miners grabbed the issue of 150,000 shares would indicate that the boys have something exceptionally good.

The Orion Mining company have taken over the Victor-Virgin group and also the Treasure Key group and it is understood the Victor will be at once unwatered and sampled. If it pans out as reported the people will at once drive a crosscut from the 500 level of the Victor to the Treasure Key and open that property up, as well as cutting out the valuable ore in the Victor above the 300 level. F. F. Brush, a well known mining engineer, is in charge of the preliminary work.

Fully one hundred locations cover the country from below Boundary Cone to the Silver Creek section, which marks the boundary of the Tom Reed district, many of them having exceptionally good values. We are not familiar with the names of all of the claims, but those having considerable work done are the Hercules, the Neglected, Hardy, Jack-pot, Ruth, Moss and Moss-back.

In the lower end of the district, that is to the south, Joseph Krauss has some of the best property in the whole camp. One of the groups is owned individually and is known as the Esperanza. A mining engineer by the name of MacKenzie, well known in Arizona and Nevada, told us last winter that this property was the one best bet of the Tom Reed district. He was also favorably impressed with the Iowa and Lazy Boy groups. The latter is now understood to be under bond and option. It is owned by John H. Moore and Joseph Krauss. The Iowa group is owned by Frank L. Hunt, Assessor of Mohave county, and John H. Moore. These are exceptionally good properties.

To the east of the Tom Reed is the Oatman Gold M. & M. company's property, now about to undergo development under the management of Eli Hilty. The company was financed in Kingman and Oatman, showing that the local people have every confidence in the property. The Goodrich-Gardner properties were taken over by the company a few months ago and have been paid for. A hoisting plant and compressor have been secured and will be on the mines within the next ten days. The veins are all right and we predict that something good will soon be forthcoming from the property.

Take the district as a whole we believe it to be one of the greatest gold-fields of not only Arizona, but of the Pacific coast. And now is the time for the investor to get in on some of the good things while the getting is good.

First Sawmill in the United States.

It is said that the first sawmill in the United States was at Jamestown, from which sawed boards were exported in June, 1607. A water power sawmill was in use in 1625 near the present site of Richmond.

First Brick House in America.

The first brick house in America, it is said, was Penn's Letitia house in Philadelphia, built of imported bricks in 1682.

NO ALUM in
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER